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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CHESHAM

REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

for the year 1962

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHAM

R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR 1962

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHAM

Chairman of the Council: Councillor Mrs. F.A. Clarke, J.P.

HEALTH AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor A.H.J. Baines, M.A.

Councillor F.O. Bell, O.B.E., B.A., J.P.	Councillor Mrs. V.C. Mann
Councillor Mrs. F.K. Brandon, C.C.	Councillor W.T. Moulder, C.C., J.P.
Councillor Mrs. F.A. Clarke, J.P.	Councillor K.J. Reynolds
Councillor Mrs. K.L. Harries.	Councillor A.D. Scollay
Councillor E.P. Woodstock	

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

F. Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
resigned 12.8.62.

R.E. Atkinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
appointed 1.10.62.

Other Appointments: The Medical Officer of Health is
also Medical Officer of Health for Amersham Rural
District Council, and Beaconsfield Urban District
Council.

Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer,
and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

L.D. Saturley, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.Hsg.

Other Appointment: Housing Manager to
Chesham Urban District Council.

Additional Public Health Inspector

A.P. Wells, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Rodent Officer

A. Palmer

Clerk


J.C. How

Shorthand Typist

Mrs. V.A. Hammond

Junior Clerk

Miss A. Sherwood



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHAM

Tel: Chesham 8622

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
CHESHAM,
Bucks.

September, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Chesham Urban District Council.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the environmental health and sanitary circumstances of the Council's district for the year 1962. It was my pleasure to take over in October from Dr. Seymour who left in August to take up another appointment.

The health of the district, as reflected by the vital statistics and notifications of infectious disease, has been satisfactory.

It is a great pleasure to record my appreciation of the co-operation and help given by the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the Public Health Department throughout the year, and in the preparation of this report.

Close and friendly relations have been maintained between the Department and all other branches of the Health and Welfare Services.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

R.E. ATKINSON

Medical Officer of Health

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SECTION IGENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS(1) GENERAL STATISTICS

Population, Census 1951	11,433
Population, Census 1961	16,236
Population (estimated mid-year 1962)	17,510
Area (acres of District)	3,489
Number of inhabited dwellings (per Valuation List 31.12.62)	6,833
Rateable Value of Area (31.12.62)	£255,780
Product of Penny Rate, 1962/63 (probable)	£1,030

Comparative Statistics - 1934 to 1962

	YEAR		
	1934	1961	1962
Population	10,240	16,550	17,510
Rateable Value	£56,463	£238,267	£255,780
Product of Penny Rate	£212	£970	£1,030
Number of Inhabited Dwellings	3,084	5,456	6,833

(2) VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	192	211	403
Illegitimate	3	5	8
All	195	216	411

* Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population 23.5
 + Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 21.4
 (Comparability factor 0.91)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total births 1.9

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	3	5
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	197	219	416

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 12.0

Infant Deaths

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	4	8

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	19.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	17.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births	9.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	21.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Maternal deaths	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.0

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	95	82	177
Death Rate per 1,000 population			10.1
+ Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population (Comparability factor 1.15)			11.6

+ NOTE:

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales, and the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

* NOTE:

The birth rate is again the highest of any district in the County.

Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table the principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation which caused approximately 49% of the deaths. It is interesting to note that in 1962 the deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis (33 or 19% of the total) showed a higher incidence than the deaths from malignant conditions (26 or 15% of the total).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
3. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	2	8
4. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
5. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
6. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	3	9
7. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
8. Diabetes	-	1	1
9. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	14	25
10. Coronary disease, angina	21	13	34
11. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
12. Other heart disease	6	10	16
13. Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
14. Influenza	-	-	-
15. Pneumonia	10	10	20
16. Bronchitis	11	2	13
17. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
18. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
19. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
20. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
21. Congenital malformations	2	3	5
22. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
23. Motor Vehicle accidents	2	1	3
24. All other accidents	5	1	6
25. Suicide	-	-	-
26. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 177

POPULATIONS, BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEAR 1962

District	Popu- lation Census 1961	Reg. Gen. Estimated Population Mid-1962	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Still Births
URBAN								
Aylesbury	27,891	29,090	22.0 (639)	8.7 (253)	0.172 (5)	15.6 (10)	11.0 (7)	-
Beaconsfield	10,019	10,330	16.7 (173)	9.2 (95)	0.097 (1)	11.6 (2)	-	5.71 (1)
Bletchley	17,092	18,290	22.9 (418)	7.6 (139)	0.109 (2)	19.1 (8)	12.0 (5)	-
Buckingham	4,377	4,390	19.4 (85)	9.3 (41)	0.228 (1)	-	-	-
Chesham	16,236	17,510	23.5 (411)	10.1 (177)	-	19.5 (8)	17.0 (7)	-
Eton	3,901	5,450	15.4 (84)	6.6 (36)	-	-	-	-
High Wycombe	50,301	52,880	19.8 (1,048)	9.3 (491)	0.038 (2)	16.2 (17)	9.5 (10)	-
Linslade	4,127	4,310	17.4 (75)	10.2 (44)	-	-	-	-
Marlow	8,704	8,930	23.4 (209)	9.1 (81)	-	19.1 (4)	19.1 (4)	-
Newport Pagnell	4,722	4,720	16.7 (79)	18.0 (85)	-	-	-	-
Slough	80,503	82,700	20.5 (1,692)	7.9 (657)	0.048 (4)	13.6 (23)	7.7 (13)	-
Wolverton	13,116	12,990	14.5 (188)	15.6 (203)	0.077 (1)	63.8 (12)	47.9 (9)	-
TOTAL URBAN	240,990	251,590	20.3 (5,101)	9.1 (2,302)	0.064 (16)	16.5 (84)	10.8 (55)	0.19 (1)
RURAL								
Amersham	56,565	56,980	19.1 (1,086)	9.3 (528)	-	12.0 (13)	8.3 (9)	-
Aylesbury	31,331	34,250	18.2 (625)	11.2 (382)	0.029 (1)	16.0 (10)	14.4 (9)	-
Buckingham	8,490	9,430	16.1 (152)	9.8 (92)	0.106 (1)	26.3 (4)	19.7 (3)	-
Eton	66,914	68,630	18.4 (1,261)	8.7 (596)	0.044 (3)	23.8 (30)	17.4 (22)	-
Newport Pagnell	14,038	14,130	15.1 (213)	13.7 (194)	-	18.8 (4)	14.1 (3)	-
Wing	9,096	9,040	17.8 (161)	12.5 (113)	-	31.1 (5)	18.6 (3)	-
Winslow	7,928	7,980	15.4 (123)	18.9 (151)	0.125 (1)	56.9 (7)	24.4 (3)	-
Wycombe	50,831	53,100	18.7 (992)	9.5 (507)	0.019 (1)	17.1 (17)	14.1 (14)	-
TOTAL RURAL	245,193	253,540	18.2 (4,613)	10.1 (2,563)	0.028 (7)	19.5 (90)	14.3 (66)	-
TOTAL COUNTY	486,183	505,130	19.2 (9,714)	9.6 (4,865)	0.046 (23)	17.9 (174)	12.5 (121)	0.10 (1)
ENGLAND AND WALES			18.0	11.9	0.066	21.4	15.1	0.35

NOTE: In view of the small numbers on which some of the rates quoted are based the actual numbers are given in parenthesis

SECTION IIHEALTH SERVICES(1) HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Chesham Urban District is situated within the area of the High Wycombe & District Management Committee of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals available for the District are as follows:-

Tuberculosis	- Berks and Bucks Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common
General	- Chesham Cottage Hospital
	- Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury
	- Amersham General Hospital
	- Tindal General Hospital, Aylesbury
	- Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital, Aylesbury
	- War Memorial Hospital, High Wycome
	- Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross Hospital
Infectious Diseases	- Aylesbury Isolation Hospital
Mental	- St. John's Hospital, Stone
Maternity	- The Stone Maternity Home, Chalfont St. Giles

(2) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratories situated at Oxford and Luton.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst for Southwark Borough Council.

The Public Analyst for Buckinghamshire is Mr. Eric Voelcker, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., Analytical Laboratory, Stuart House, 1 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

(3) AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council, the Chesham Urban District being covered by the new sub-station at Amersham from 7.0 a.m. - 11.0 p.m. The main station at High Wycombe provides 24 hour cover to the whole of the area.

(4) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

This service is provided by the undermentioned nurses:-

	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss M.E. Marston, 29, Penn Avenue, Chesham.	Chesham 8319
Miss P. Sigsworth, 25, Penn Avenue, Chesham.	Chesham 8242
Mrs. M.M. Willis (part-time) 71, Vale Road, Chesham.	
Mrs. B. Coward (part-time) 1, Bayman Manor, Iye Green Road, Chesham.	

(5) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

		<u>Session</u>	<u>M.O. Attends</u>
Chesham	School Clinic Germain Street	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Friday 2.0 p.m. Each month	2nd & 4th Friday Each month
Chesham Pond Park	Community Hall, Windsor Road	2nd & 4th Monday 2.0 p.m. Each month	2nd Monday Each month

(6) CHESHAM OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

The Temperance Hall, leased from the Chesham Council and opened in January 1961, has been the centre of increased activity by the Committee during the year. The Hall is open daily between 10.0 a.m. and 4.0 p.m. for the use of the elderly people of the town. Billiards, television and games are available and light refreshments are served. Members of the Committee and other volunteers staff the Hall during these sessions at which the average attendance has been 34.

A Luncheon Club is now operating twice a week on Wednesdays and Fridays. The price of lunch is 1/3d. The average attendance is 20 per session although the Club can take up to 35 per session.

Chiropody and hairdressing sessions take place weekly, and the Hall is also used by the 'Darby and Joan' Club, the Old Age Pensioners Federation and the Wednesday Club. The attendance at the hairdressing sessions averages 8 each week and this activity is self-supporting. An average of 12-14 come for chiropody treatment each week.

The Temperance Hall now stores sheets, blankets, wireless sets and other comforts for distribution in distress and will store small stocks of coal.

The Hall has been sub-let for 50 weeks during the year at a weekly rent of £8. The balance in hand is about £460.

Since the formation of the Committee in 1958, the hard work of many voluntary workers and the very generous support of local organisations and individuals has been successful in providing an increasing number of elderly people of the district with comfort, companionship and interests not previously available. The activities of the Committee are now well known and appreciated.

(7) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A clinic is held in the Outpatients' Department at Amersham Hospital every Tuesday and Thursday at 6.30 p.m., public holidays excepted.

A Sub-Committee held on 30th May, 1963, to discuss cervical smears recommended that all patients over 30 years of age should be screened at two yearly intervals. On the basis of the last 3½ years figures this will be 35% of the total attendance.

Oral contraceptives are now being given at the Clinic under the supervision of the Clinic's doctor.

(8) MEDICAL COMFORTS DEPOT

The Medical Comforts Depot situated at the rear of 122, High Street, Chesham and organised by the Chesham Nursing Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade has again rendered valuable service to the sick not only in this area but throughout the county.

Close liaison is maintained with General Practitioners, Hospital and County Almoners, Health Visitors and District Nurse/Midwives. During the

year the depot worked at increasing pressure, sending out 4,179 articles (4,014 in 1961) helping over 545 invalids and 314 (308 in 1961) maternity cases nursed at home.

The work of the depot has been well supported financially by individuals and organisations in the district.

Newcomers to the area welcome the service which, generally speaking, was unknown in the suburban districts where many of them formerly lived.

SECTION IIINATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951Section 47

Under this Section when persons (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place.

Section 50

Under this Section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

It was not necessary to take any action under either of these Sections during the year.

SECTION IVPREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE(1) NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no outbreaks of notifiable infectious diseases during the year.

DISEASE	Cases Notified	
	1962	1961
Measles	8	688
Whooping Cough	-	8
Tuberculosis	3	6

(2) IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION(a) Smallpox Vaccination

The percentage of infants who had been vaccinated against Smallpox by the age of twelve months was comparable with that in 1961 (74% compared with 75%).

The Ministry of Health now recommends that smallpox vaccination in children be carried out between the ages of one and two years instead of at four to five months as previously recommended. The incidence of side-effects from vaccination is known to be less in this age range.

(b) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The use of Triple Antigens - containing pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus prophylactic - continued during 1962. The following table gives the numbers of children who were protected against these diseases by the age of 3 years.

Year of Birth:-	1962	1961	1960
No. immunised against Diphtheria	105	185	7
" " " Whooping Cough	105	167	5
" " " Tetanus	105	182	30

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis with Sabin oral vaccine is now given at monthly intervals starting at the age of six months, followed by immunisation with triple antigen (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) which usually starts at the 9th or 10th month.

(c) Poliomyelitis

No separate figures for Poliomyelitis vaccination are available for the district.

(d) Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination at the age of 13 years is provided by the School Health Service. In the Amersham and Chesham Division it is pleasing to note that once again there was an excellent response from parents.

The B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by a tuberculin test which indicates whether the individual has in the past been infected with tuberculosis. Most of these infections are very mild and cause no definite symptoms. The number reacting to this test is a measure of the past exposure of these children to Tuberculosis, and in this context it is interesting to note the following figures:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tuberculin Positive</u>
1957	19.2%
1958	14.1%
1959	13.0%
1960	10.5%
1961	6.5%
1962	4.4%

Those children who react strongly to this test are later seen by the County Chest Physician for further investigation.

SECTION V

SANITARY INSPECTION

(1) VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Housing Inspections: 1962

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	...	...	25
Revisits made to houses under Public Health Acts...	...	...	154
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	7
Revisits made to houses under Housing Acts...	...	...	87
Visits to houses under Rent Acts	...	...	1
Miscellaneous visits to houses...	...	...	12
Visits to houses in connection with Improvement Grants...	...	...	184

Inspection of Food and Food Premises:

Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	...	25
Visits to Fish Shops	...	...	3
Visits to Grocers' Shops...	...	...	67
Visits to Ice-cream Premises	...	...	21
Visits to Food Manufacturing Premises	...	...	9
Visits to Catering Premises	...	...	40
Visits to Bakehouses and Confectioners	...	...	22
Visits to Dairies	...	...	2

Infectious Disease, Rodent and Vermin Control:

Number of houses inspected for vermin	...	...	16
Number of rooms disinfested	...	...	9
Revisits	...	...	5
Visits where Infectious Disease has occurred	...	...	23
Number of rooms disinfested	...	...	10
Visits in connection with Rodent Control	...	...	127

Other Visits:

Visits to Knacker's Yard...	...	...	4
Visits and inspections of Factories	...	...	31
Visits in connection with Water Supply	...	...	193
Interviews	...	...	396
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	426
Visits & Observations re Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	3

Complaints:

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	...	...	102
(excluding complaints of rats and mice which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report).			

(2) VERMINOUS PREMISES

As in previous years, numerous requests were made to the Public Health Department for help in dealing with insect pests. Suitable advice was given in every case and where necessary, treatments were carried out by the staff of the Department.

No reports of bed bugs or fleas were received but infestations of a variety of other insect pests, including cockroaches, crickets, fur beetles, flies, ants and earwigs, were investigated and treated at 21 separate premises during the year. In addition, 20 wasps' nests were destroyed.

Insecticides containing pyrethrum were the most widely used in this work.

(3) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961, ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES BY INFORMAL ACTION

The following table shows the number of defects which have been dealt with by means of informal action during 1962:-

Defect	Number of Defects			
	Outstanding on 1.1.62	Reported in 1962	Remedied in 1962	Outstanding on 31.12.62
Dangerous Roofs	1	-	1	-
Leaking Roofs	3	8	7	4
Defective roof surface water drainage	11	2	10	3
Defective and dangerous ceilings	2	-	1	1
Defective doors and windows	5	-	4	1
Defective boarded floors, stairs etc.	1	-	1	-
Defective fireplaces	2	1	2	1
Dampness	39	17	43	13
Defective sanitary accommodation	3	4	5	2
Defective soil drainage systems	3	2	5	-
Unsatisfactory dustbins	-	1	1	-
Miscellaneous	3	4	1	6
Totals	73	39	81	31

(4) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961 - STATUTORY NOTICES

The following is a statement of the Statutory Notices served and complied with during the year:-

Act and Section	Details	Number of Notices			
		Outstanding on 1.1.62	Served	Complied with	Outstanding on 31.12.62
Section 17 of 1961 Act	Notice to remedy stopped up drains	-	2	2	-

(5) NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

As a result of the publicity given to the new powers conferred on Local Authorities by this Act, an increasing number of complaints concerning noise and vibration are being received from the public. During the year the Public Health Inspectors were called upon to investigate seven alleged noise nuisances attributable to a variety of causes ranging from factory machinery to barking dogs and loud radios. It was considered that the complaints were justified in five cases. After approaches were made to them the occupiers of the premises concerned were generally co-operative and took steps to reduce the offending noises wherever this was practicable.

SECTION VISANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA(1) WATER SUPPLY(a) Public Water Supplies

Main water in the Chesham Urban District is supplied by the Council's Undertaking and the Undertaking of the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company and amalgamated companies. This Council's undertaking supplies about 82% of the total dwellings within the district in that part which may be conveniently described as the area of the Urban District prior to the extension of boundaries in 1934.

During the year under review the Undertakings have supplied main water that has been satisfactory both in regard to quantity and quality.

Treatment and Plumbo-Solvency of Water

The main supplies receive no treatment other than chlorination and the waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Following the satisfactory conclusion of the 5 year trials in certain nominated towns, the Minister of Health indicated in a Circular issued on the 14th December, 1962 that he was ready to approve schemes for the addition of fluoride to public water supplies which are deficient in it naturally. The local Health Authority and the Council will be giving consideration to this matter during 1963.

Sampling of Public Water Supplies

During the year samples have been taken from the piped water supplied by the Chesham Urban District Council and the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company.

Twenty samples, twelve for bacteriological examination and eight for chemical analysis, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory or Public Analyst. All the samples were reported to be of high chemical and bacteriological purity, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Chemical Analyses

The following are copies of the Analyst's Reports on the examination of samples from four different sources of mains water:-

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Sample collected from :</u>	<u>Water Undertaking :</u>
M 34	Tap at 40 Darvell Drive, Chesham.	Chesham U.D. Council
M 10	" " 73 Mount Nugent, "	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.
M 9	" " 40 Cresswell Road, "	- do - (Amersham Main)
M 49	" " 11 Warrender Road, "	- do - (Berkhampstead Main)

<u>Sample Ref. No. :</u>	<u>M.34</u>	<u>M.10</u>	<u>M.9</u>	<u>M.49</u>
Appearance	All clear and colourless			
Reaction (pH)	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
	Parts per million.			
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Solids	312	328	334	310
Loss on Ignition	-	-	-	-
Chlorine in Chlorides	12.5	13	17	16

	<u>M.34</u>	<u>M.10</u>	<u>M.9</u>	<u>M.49</u>
		Parts per million		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.004	Nil	Nil	0.016
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.008	Nil	Nil	0.008
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.6	2.8	1.8	3.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate (3 hrs. @ 98°F.)	0.08	0.2	0.3	0.04
Hardness, Temporary	200	240	250	225
Permanent	66	25	23	15
Total	266	265	273	240
Metals - Lead, Copper, Zinc		Not found		

Distribution of Main Supplies

The following table shows the number of dwellings and estimated population supplied from public water mains:-

	No. of Houses	No. of Caravans	Estimated Population
Internal Piped supply	6,756	-	17,228
External supply	x49	51	202

^x of the 49 houses shown as having only an external supply of water, 16 are subject to Clearance, Demolition or Closing Orders.

Adequate public water supplies were available for all parts of the District in which new dwellings were erected during the year,

(b) Private Well Supplies

Twenty-eight dwellings in the district are dependent upon a supply of water from wells, these being mostly deep bore wells. They are known to yield an adequate supply all the year round, and with one exception, the water is of high bacteriological quality. Sampling of the water is carried out from time to time and given below is a table showing the number of samples collected in 1962 together with the results of bacteriological examinations carried out:-

SAMPLING OF WELL WATER SUPPLIES				
	Number of Samples	Result of Examination		
		Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological Examination	16	15	1	-

It will be noted that one of the samples submitted for bacteriological examination was classified as 'suspicious'. Later samples from the same source, however, were reported to be satisfactory.

The occupier of the house from which unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained from samples collected in previous years has been advised upon measures to remove the sources of pollution to the well. This work is planned for 1963.

(2) PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only Public Swimming Bath within the Urban District is controlled by the Council. The premises, situated on the Moor, comprise an open bath measuring 85' x 35' and from 3' to 5' in depth, with covered dressing accommodation and sanitary conveniences.

Mechanical filtration and chlorination plant were brought into use in 1961 as the first stage of an improvement scheme. The Council have recently approved proposals for reconstruction of the changing accommodation, deepening of the pool and amenity improvements, and it is anticipated that these will be substantially carried out in 1963/64.

The bath is filled with unheated water from a well on the site, but the process of continuous filtration and chlorination by the 'break point' method ensures that it is attractive and safe for bathing at all times. The dosage of chlorine required for the water in use being variable, tests are made daily by the attendant to check that the concentration of chlorine is maintained at the correct level.

Fourteen samples of water from the bath were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory.

Paddling Pool - Lowndes Park

The pool has been painted and continues to be very popular. It is filled from the town's mains and chlorinated and changed as necessary. Two samples of water were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory.

(3) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage of the town is on a separate system, the foul sewers discharging to the Council's Sewage Disposal Works in Latimer Road. This Works also receives sewage from the Chesham Bois area of the Amersham Rural District.

The Council have now accepted the recommendations of the Consulting Engineers with regard to the reconstruction of the Works and details are being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

The construction of two sludge lagoons is to be put in hand at an early date, designed to form part of the ultimate scheme of reconstruction.

Parts of the District not served by public sewer

A survey carried out in 1953/54 showed that approximately 450 dwellings were situated in areas not served by a public sewer. This number has since increased with the building of further houses in Berkeley Avenue, Botley Road and other outlying parts of the town. Most of the dwellings drain to either a sealed cesspool or to a septic tank and soakaway into chalk.

Cesspools

Since 1954 sealed cesspools only have been permitted for new dwellings. These must have a capacity of not less than 4,000 gallons, a capacity which is adequate for the average household for at least 2 months. A typical cesspool in the Chesham district consists of a circular pit 13 feet deep below the level of the inlet, 8 feet in diameter, constructed in 9" brickwork and cement rendered internally with a concrete base and cover.

Cesspool emptying

The Council's machine emptied 301 cesspools during 1962, 280 being in the Urban District whilst the remainder were in adjoining areas.

(4) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Household and certain Trade refuse is collected within the Urban District, and disposed of by burning at the Council's Refuse Destructor in Latimer Road.

Quantities continue to increase, at a greater rate than population, due to modern methods of packaging and the increased amount of paper in use.

Some loads have had to be diverted to a controlled tip at Gerrards Cross, although these have been kept to a minimum.

Provision of Dustbins

Since 1950 the Council has used the powers given by Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides that in lieu of requiring owners or occupiers of buildings to provide dustbins, the Local Authority may themselves undertake to provide and maintain such dustbins as may be necessary. An annual charge of 7/6d. collected with the general rate, is charged for each dustbin.

In practice where arrangements for refuse storage are unsatisfactory, the owner of the premises is given an opportunity of providing a dustbin before a Council bin is delivered.

Provision of Dustbins by the Council

Number of dustbins provided in 1962 ...	...	...	9
Number of dustbins provided in 1950/61 ...	...	...	210
			<hr/>
			219
Number of dustbins withdrawn in 1962...	...	...	11
			<hr/>
Total provided ...	...	...	208
			<hr/>

(5) SLUM CLEARANCE AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Clearance Areas

The demolition of seven houses in and adjoining Clearance Area No. 3 in Waterside was completed during the year. The Council owns the land but it was not possible to proceed with proposals for the erection of flats and garages on the site because of planning objections. An alternative redevelopment scheme for this small site has not yet been agreed upon.

The four privately-owned houses in Clearance Area No. 4 in Waterside have not yet been demolished. The five houses in Clearance Area No. 5 in White Hill have been acquired by the Buckinghamshire County Council in connection with a road widening and improvement scheme. At the end of the year the occupiers of three dwellings in the latter area had still to be found suitable accommodation by the Council.

Individual Unfit Houses

As a result of action commenced in 1961 an undertaking was accepted in respect of one individual house, the owner undertaking to carry out within a specified period repairs and improvements to render the house fit for human habitation. Seven other unfit houses, which had been closed to human habitation as a result of action under the Housing Acts, were made fit by owners during the year.

No action to declare further Clearance Areas or to deal with individual unfit houses was begun during the year.

Progress

In 1956 this Council's provisional Slum Clearance programme included 137 houses which it was proposed should be cleared during the five-year period. A further 13 unfit houses were incorporated in the programme in 1958, making a total of 150 houses. By the end of 1962, 101 houses had been or were in the process of being closed, demolished or improved, leaving 49 houses to be dealt with.

Certain important facts influence the choice of action to deal with these remaining sub-standard houses. Nineteen of the houses are scheduled under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 as being of architectural or historic interest and a further thirteen were, upon the original classification, considered to be of some merit and worthy of special consideration. Most of the houses are located in the attractive section of old Chesham comprising Church Street, Germain Street and King Street.

In October 1962 the Council's Health, Planning & Estates Committee received a report from the Chief Public Health Inspector reviewing the progress made and discussing at length the special problems associated with the remaining unfit houses. At the same time consideration was given to Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 42/62 issued on 2nd August, 1962 in which the Minister looks to Local Authorities to make a determined and sustained effort to bring about a big increase in the number of houses being improved.

After emphasising the importance of publicity, the Minister urges Local Authorities to tackle improvements street by street or area by area. When a suitable street or area worth improving has been selected, preferably one of more or less identical houses, the Circular suggests that the Authority should tell all the owners and tenants it wants to get the houses improved, at the same time offering as much guidance and help as the resources of the Authority will allow. If owners are unwilling to improve their houses and are willing to sell them to the Local Authority so that they can do the improvement, the Minister will readily sanction the loan. If landlords of rented property are not willing to sell the Minister will be prepared to consider the use of compulsory purchase powers.

It is significant that for the first time an element of compulsion has been introduced into the house improvement scheme.

Plans for the Future

The number of applications for improvement grants received from owners of property in Chesham is given in the next item of this Report. There is little doubt that the fact that grants are available is well known locally and the limited number of applications is consistent with the general reaction throughout the country. The operation of the Improvement Grant Scheme concurrently with the Slum Clearance Programme has, however, shown what can be done with unfit property. Premises of the lowest standard of unfitness have been made into fit dwellings possessing many of the amenities of a modern dwelling. Government policy encourages the improvement and retention of old, sub-standard dwellings even when the expected life, after improvement, is comparatively short.

Believing that the majority of unfit houses left in the District are worthy of preservation and capable of being improved, the Council considered that the best course of action to complete the Slum Clearance Programme might lie in the implementation of the policy suggested in the Ministry Circular. As a preliminary step a survey by the Public Health Inspector of all properties in the Church Street, Germain Street and King Street area was authorised in order to obtain more detailed information upon which to base proposals for carrying out the Minister's suggestions.

In addition to this area the Council considered other areas which would benefit from similar measures. From information gained in an earlier survey it is estimated that there are approximately 1,000 properties in the town in reasonably sound condition but lacking modern amenities such as a hot water system, bathroom or indoor W.C. Most of these houses would be capable of improvement and would be eligible for improvement grants. Before detailed proposals were prepared it was decided that a typical street containing such properties should be selected and surveyed. In this survey information as to ownership, occupation, properties already improved and other relevant details would be obtained which would give the Council a clearer picture of the situation not only in the particular street surveyed but for other similar properties in the town. Sunnyside Road was selected for this survey.

(6) GRANTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF OLD HOUSES

The Council has continued to make Discretionary and Standard Grants for the improvement of old houses and the Public Health Department is responsible for the considerable amount of administrative work attached to the operation of these schemes. The Public Health Inspectors made 184 visits and gave numerous interviews during the year to advise applicants on proposals or to inspect works in progress.

The tables below show the number of applications received and approved, together with the total amount of grants made for the years 1954 - 1962 inclusive.

STANDARD GRANTS

		<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Number of applications received ...	...	6	6	7	6
Number of applications approved ...	...	6	5	6	6
Number of applications withdrawn...	...	-	1	1	-
Total grants payable (maximum) ...	...	£380	£625	£735	£800
Number of schemes completed ...	...	Nil	8	5	5

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

	1954-1960	1961	1962	Total
Number of Applications	114	19	17	150
Number of Grants approved	107	19	17	143
Total cost of approved improvements	£47,222	£8,069	£9,224	£64,515
Total amount of Grants approved	£20,730	£3,612	£4,078	£28,420
Number of schemes completed	87	21	8	116
Number of applications withdrawn after approval	3	1	-	4

(7) HOUSING REPAIRS

The number of houses at which repairs were carried out following informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 8. Formal action under the Public Health Act resulted in the repair of 1 other house. Action was in most cases the result of complaint made to the Public Health Department by the occupiers concerned. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 were received during the year.

No routine house-to-house inspection of dwelling houses has been carried out during the year.

(8) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATIONHousing Act 1961 and the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962

Recent legislation has given Local Authorities extensive powers to control the operation of houses which are let in lodgings or which are occupied by members of more than one family.

In Chesham there has been little evidence of the multiple occupation of premises on any serious scale in the past but during the last two years several houses have been put to this use for the first time, mainly to accommodate immigrants from Pakistan.

At the end of the year the Public Health Inspectors commenced a survey of the houses concerned. Initial reports indicated that management standards were generally good.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the District.

(9) COUNCIL HOUSING IN CHESHAM

During 1962 the Council rehoused 96 families, including 38 exchanges of tenancy. Since 1946, Chesham Council have provided alternative housing accommodation for 1,959 families, and the following details of the number of new dwellings erected in the post-war period are of interest.

YEAR(S)	HOUSE TYPES & NUMBER				COUNCIL TOTALS	HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE (including Housing Associations)
	Temporary Bungalows	Houses	Flats	O.A.P. Bungalows		
1946-) 1950)	35	186	36	-	257	85
1951-) 1955)	-	233	86	40	359	239
1956-) 1960)	-	126	129	-	255	1,131
1961	-	42	8	-	50	245
1962	-	-	12	-	12	227
TOTAL	35	587	271	40	933	1,927

At the close of the year there were 31 dwellings under construction by the Council and 140 dwellings under private construction.

Housing Needs

The waiting list of applicants for Council accommodation, which is restricted to persons who reside or work in the town, numbered 376 in December 1962. This number compares with 377 applicants in the previous year. The 1962 figure includes 53 applications from elderly persons or couples.

(10) HOUSING FOR SPECIAL CLASSES - ACCOMMODATION FOR ELDERLY PERSONS

Work is continuing in Deansway, Chesham on a comprehensive scheme of accommodation for elderly persons, details of which were given in the Report for 1961. This development is an important example of co-operation between the County Council as Welfare Authority and the District Council as Housing Authority.

Labour and weather difficulties have delayed progress and it is not expected that the County Home and the first group of housing units will be completed before the late summer of 1963.

(11) CARAVAN SITES

Four Licenses under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 are in operation. All sites are occupied by single caravans only and the licenses are for limited periods. The conditions imposed by the Licenses, although based on the model standards are suitably modified to take account of the temporary nature of the sites.

Council's Caravan Site - Trapps Lane

The Council's Caravan Site, Trapps Lane which accommodates 46 caravans, has been fully occupied throughout the year.

The amenities provided at the site include an electricity supply point to each caravan, concrete standings and carriage way, a car park, fire and water points and a children's play-ground. In addition there is an ablution block containing a communal laundry with gas operated water heaters and wash boilers, together with baths, water closets and wash-hand basins.

The rent for each standing is 26s.6d., per week inclusive of all services, except electricity which is charged separately.

A comprehensive set of rules to secure the good management of the site forms part of the schedule to the licence granted to the occupiers of standings. A part-time warden is employed upon the site for general maintenance duties.

(12) RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control activities have been maintained during the year and the number of infestations reported and treatments carried out show an increase over the previous year.

Premises and land occupied by the Council have been regularly surveyed and a number of rat infestations have been treated.

Destruction of Rats in Sewers

Since the introduction of the use of Warfarin in the treatment of rats in sewers, the Council's sewers have been kept practically free from rats. Test baiting of approximately 10% of the manholes on the public sewers is, however, still carried out annually and any infestations discovered are treated immediately.

Test baiting in 1962 revealed only two minor infestations.

A summary of action taken during the year is given below:-

Rodent Control during 1962

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	Local Auth- ority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cult- ural	All Other (including business)
No. of properties in District	17	5,562	45	925
I. Inspections				
Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	1	94	1	26
(b) Survey under the Act	14	1,022	44	464
(c) Reinspections	35	8	27	11
Total Inspections	50	1,124	72	501
II. Infestations				
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats	4	155	4	60
(b) Mice	2	17	-	22
Total Infestations	6	172	4	82
III. Total Treatments (rats & mice)				
Number of infested properties treated (including re-treatments)	9	111	1	47
IV. Number of 'Block' Control Schemes carried out	6			

(13) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLINGS MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two premises are registered under the Act, the activities carried on being upholstery work.

(14) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No person has been licensed to keep a pet shop during the year.

(15) KNACKER'S YARD

The Knacker's Yard situated at Broadview Farm has been licensed by the Council during the year but since 1st April few animals have been slaughtered there.

The carcasses of 30 horses killed at farms or stables were brought to the Yard during the year.

(16) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1957Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

Occupiers of 23 premises at which the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on are registered under Section 52 of the Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957.

Byelaws as to hairdressers and barbers came into operation on the 1st October, 1958. These byelaws make provision for securing the cleanliness of premises, of equipment used and of persons working on the premises.

(17) THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The Council are responsible for enforcing certain provisions of the Factories Act relating to health and annexed to this report are tables giving particulars of the visits made to factories by Public Health Inspectors and the cases in which defects were found.

In compliance with Notices given by the Public Health Inspector new sanitary conveniences for both male and female workers were provided at one factory.

Plans of new factories are examined in the Public Health Department and appropriate comments are passed to the Architects concerned with a view to ensuring that sanitary conveniences and other provisions as to health meet with the statutory requirements.

The principal industries in which local factories are engaged are indicated by the list below:-

Factories with Power

Woodware and Joinery	13
Motor-vehicle repairs	10
Brushware	5
Boot Manufacture and Repairs	3
Light Engineering	15
Clothing and Textiles	5
Printers	3
Food Manufacture and Packing	6
Upholstery	2
Aircraft Seats	3
Other Industries	25
	—
	90
	—

Building Operations	4
<u>Factories (No Mechanical Power)</u>	
Stone Mason	1
Packing	1
	<hr/>
	2

Outworkers

Under Section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961 the occupier of every factory employing outworkers in certain specified classes of work must send to the District Council during the months of February and August of each year a list showing all the outworkers employed by him during the previous six months. A table showing the persons employed as outworkers in the specified trades in Chesham is annexed to the report.

(18) SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council is responsible for the enforcement of certain provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 relating to sanitary conveniences, ventilation and temperature in shops.

In compliance with a notice served upon the occupiers in 1961, an additional water closet was provided at one shop during the year.

SECTION VIIINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(1) MILKThe Milk & Dairies Regulations

Since 1949, the duties of Local Authorities have been concerned mainly with the enforcement of provisions relating to the distribution of milk and its handling and treatment at premises other than dairy farms. The provisions with regard to the infection of milk with diseases communicable to man are also the responsibility of Local Authorities.

Four milk distributors and one dairy are registered in the Urban District. There are a small number of milk producers within the area including one producer/retailer.

Twenty-one samples of milk in bottles or cartons were collected from retailers and submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All but three samples satisfied the prescribed tests for the grade of milk concerned. The appropriate officers of the Authorities responsible for the licensing of the producers of these milks were notified of the unsatisfactory results; repeat samples from the supplies were satisfactory.

Twelve washed milk bottles in two batches were taken from the local dairy for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory service. All the milk bottles satisfied the tests.

(2) ICE-CREAMIce-Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations

No ice-cream is manufactured in the district and the ice-cream sold from the shops is of the pre-packed variety supplied by large firms distributing on a national scale. Following recent developments in the industry a number of vehicles trading in the District have been equipped to supply soft ice-cream from continuous freezers.

Eleven samples of ice-cream, including three of the soft variety, were collected from shops and vehicles and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The grading of all samples was satisfactory.

(3) NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES BY TYPES

General Grocery and Green Grocery Shops ...	...	47
Butchers' Shops ...	...	12
Wet Fish Shops ...	...	2
Fish Frying Premises ...	...	2
Bakers ...	...	2
Confectionery ...	...	17
Restaurants ...	...	8
Food manufacturing premises ...	...	4
Dairies ...	...	1
Factory and Shop Canteens ...	...	9
School Kitchens ...	...	6
School Dining Centres	10
Licensed Premises	25
Food Warehouses	2
Clubs and Public Halls	11

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Note: Premises at which more than one type of business is carried on are counted once only.

(4) REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Purpose for which Registered	Premises on Register 1961	Added to Register 1962	Removed from Register 1962	Total on Register 31.12.62	Visits in 1962
Sale and Storage of ice-cream	52	3	-	55	) 21
Manufacture of ice-cream	4	-	-	4	
Manufacture of Preserved Food, etc.	18	1	-	19	34
Fish Frying	4	-	-	4	3
TOTALS	78	4	-	82	58

(5) SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Since September 1959 no slaughtering has taken place in Chesham. The few local butchers wishing to buy meat "on the hoof" now make use of the slaughtering facilities available at a privately-operated slaughterhouse at Chalfont St. Giles.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954

The following details are extracted from the Register of Slaughtermen:-

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1961	7
Applications for Licences considered during 1962	-
Applications for Renewals considered during 1962	5
Number of Slaughtermen removed from Register (no applications for renewal of licences)	2
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1962	5

(6) FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Enforcement of the above Regulations has continued and the Public Health Inspectors made 189 visits to Food Shops and other places where food businesses are carried on. Improvements were made at a number of premises after the attention of the occupiers had been drawn to infringements of the Regulations. There is still no room for complacency in this field of public health activity and some concern must be expressed that the time available for supervision is so limited by the pressure of other obligations.

Particular attention has been given to any new food premises opening in the town. Information about the Regulations is sent to persons intending to occupy new shops as soon as they are known and they are encouraged to meet the Public Health Inspector to discuss the proposed furnishing and equipping of the premises. It is hoped that this action will ensure that the shops reach the proper standard of hygiene before the businesses open but it has to be reported that this object is not always achieved.

Posters on food hygiene subjects have been distributed for display in factory canteens during the year.

Trading from two food stalls at the Market Square and in the High Street has been confined to the sale of fruit and vegetables and conditions have been satisfactory.

Certificates of Exemption

Certificates granting exemption from certain specified requirements of the Regulations have operated in respect of sixteen premises during the year, this number being one more than last year. The Certificates exempt the occupiers of a number of small shops from the regulation requiring the provision of separate sinks and hot water for the washing of food and equipment. In granting the Certificates the Council had regard to the nature of the food handled, mainly fruit, vegetables or confectionery, and the limited equipment used upon the premises.

(7) INSPECTION OF FOOD

A few complaints alleging the sale of unsound food have been investigated by the Public Health Inspectors but no formal action has been necessary. Reports of food stuffs containing extraneous material are passed to the Chief Inspector of the Bucks County Council for investigation.

Twelve samples of miscellaneous foods were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination as a measure of routine control or in connection with enquiries into suspected food poisoning. All were found to be satisfactory.

The following amounts of unsound food were condemned and voluntarily surrendered to the Department by traders during the year:-

				<u>Weight</u>		
				<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Sausages	-			14½
Beef	-		6	77
Pork	-			68
Bacon and Ham	-			47
Corned Beef	-			21
Lamb	-		2	30
Fish	-			35
Liver	-			53
Fat and Suet	-		2	108
					14	5½

<u>Tinned Foods</u>	1 tin	Steak and Gravy
	1 tin	Jellied Veal
	24 tins	Meat
	6 tins	Fruit
	4 tins	Vegetables
	1 tin	Soup
	3 tins	Milk
	1 tin	Cream
	5 tins	Fish

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	40 lbs.	Milk (Dried)
	444 x 1 Gal.	packs mixed soups
	13	Meat Pies

Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs

Condemned foodstuffs are destroyed by incineration at the Council's plant in Latimer Road, Chesham.

(8) WATERCRESS

During the year a Working Party of the Public Health Laboratory Service, at the request of the Ministry of Health, made an investigation into the bacteriological purity of watercress and of the water which supplies the beds in which it is grown. In response to an approach from the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Luton arrangements were made for the submission of samples from three selected beds in Chesham. The Public Health Inspectors collected 80 samples of water, 48 samples of cress and 23 samples of soil from these beds and delivered them to the Laboratory. The programme of sampling will be completed during the early part of 1963.

R.E. ATKINSON
Medical Officer of Health
L.D. SATURLEY
Chief Public Health Inspector

ANNEX to Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1962
for the Urban District of Chesham in the County of Buckingham

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES	Number on Register	..... Inspections	Number of Written Notices	..... Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with no mechanical power)	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with mechanical power)	90	31	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) (e.g. Building Sites)	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	96	31	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	4	3	1	-	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	Section 133		Section 134			Prosecutions
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	(7)	
Wearing) Making apparel) etc., Cleaning and Washing	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	-	-	-	-	-	-